

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please REPLACE paragraph [0005] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0005]** In a conventional single-panel scrolling projection system, as shown in FIG. 1, white light emitted from a light source 100 passes through first and second lens arrays 102 and 104 and a polarized beam splitter array 105 and is separated into R, G, and B beams by first through fourth dichroic filters 109, 112, 122, and 139. To be more specific, the red beam R and the green beam G, for example, are transmitted by the first dichroic filter 109 and advance along a first light path I1, while the blue beam B is reflected by the first dichroic filter 109 and travels along a second light path I2. The red beam R and the green beam G on the first light path I1 are separated by the second dichroic filter 112. The second dichroic filter 112 transmits the red beam R along the first light path I1 and reflects the green beam G along a third light path I3. The projection system also includes various lenses 107, 117, 120, 131, 137, 140, and 145.

Please REPLACE paragraph [0009] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0009]** The light source 100 may be, by way of non-limiting example, a xenon lamp, a metal-halide lamp, an UHP lamp, or the like. These lamps are not without disadvantages. They emit many unnecessary infrared rays and ultraviolet rays and generate a great amount of heat, and accordingly necessitate a cooling-~~pan-fan~~. But, the cooling pan can cause noise. Also, the lamp light source has a narrow color spectrum which reduces the width of color selection, degrades color purity, and cannot be stably used because of its short life. In addition, because the light source 100 emits white light, color filtering units, such as, dichroic filters, are required to separate the white light according to a wavelength. Thus, reducing the size of a projection system is difficult.